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Regional hearings in preparation for the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations

Hearing held for the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean at Santiago on 1 and 2 September 1999

Note by the Secretary-General

In preparation for the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations and at the request of the Secretary-General, regional hearings have been convened by the executive secretaries of the five regional commissions for a representative segment of civil society, with the participation of members of the commissions. The purpose of the hearings was to produce proposals aimed at strengthening the role of the Organization and ensuring its continued relevance in the twenty-first century.

The report on the hearing for the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Santiago on 1 and 2 September 1999, is transmitted herewith.

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Hearing held for the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean at Santiago on 1 and 2 September 1999

"The United Nations in the twenty-first century: a view from Latin America and the Caribbean"

I. Introduction

1. The Hearing for the region of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), held in preparation for the Millennium Assembly and the Millennium Summit of the United Nations, was convened on 1 and 2 September 1999 at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago under the theme "The United Nations in the twenty-first century: a view from Latin America and the Caribbean".

2. Twenty-two panellists from the ECLAC region were invited to make presentations on the themes selected for the Hearing. The panellists included representatives of the private sector, civil society organizations and academia, as well as a number of public figures, including a former Head of State, two former Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the Director-General of the International Labour Organization and a former Executive Secretary of ECLAC. Among the panellists from civil society organizations were representatives of human rights, gender, minority, youth, consumer, labour, business and environmental groups.

3. Other participants in the Hearing numbered 132, including representatives of 26 ECLAC Member States, 36 international non-governmental organizations and 36 national non-governmental organizations, 7 private academic institutions and the media. Thirty-eight per cent of all panellists and participants were women.

4. The Hearing consisted of five working sessions. The first four sessions consisted of thematic panels and were chaired by a moderator. The final session, chaired by the Executive Secretary of ECLAC, summed-up the discussions of the preceding thematic sessions.

5. The themes selected for discussion: The role of the United Nations in the protection and promotion of human rights in the next century; the role of the United Nation in conflict resolution and the internal peace processes in the next century; the role of the United Nation in the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development in the next century; and globalization and development with social equity: the role of the United Nations in the next century. After the introductory statements by panellists, participants took the floor to comment and to contribute their own views and raise new topics. The main thrust of the discussion in the thematic panels revolved around the role that the United Nations could play in each of these subjects during the next century in the ECLAC region. In their interventions, panellists and participants did not necessarily confine themselves to the themes under discussion but often addressed all four themes, or linkages between them.

6. Most of the panellists and participants submitted their interventions in writing. The views contained in oral presentations and in written statements submitted by participants are included in the present report.

7. The report does not distinguish between the views expressed by panellists and those of audience participants. It reflects the perceptions of the participants, concentrating on ideas echoed by a sufficient number of participants to qualify as a trend in opinion.

II. The role of the United Nations in the protection and promotion of human rights in the next century

8. The first consensus was built around the need to underline the universality, indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights. This was followed by the recognition that the actual realization of all human rights was contingent upon and interdependent with advancements in all other areas to be discussed at the Hearing: peaceful resolution of internal conflicts, sustainable development and globalization of the economy with social equity.

9. At the same time that it acknowledged progress achieved in each of those areas as the result of the different international conferences and summits convened by the United Nations since 1990, the

Hearing pointed out that there were critical challenges to be met as the new millennium begins regarding, inter alia, the violation of the human rights of women, the violation of the rights of indigenous peoples, and most acutely, poverty, exclusion, environmental degradation and violence.

10. Regarding human rights and gender equity, it was noted that the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women constituted the first comprehensive convention on women's rights. It was pointed out, however, that it was an international instrument to which States parties had made a high number of reservations, thus allowing for continuing gender discrimination to remain the most widespread form of human rights violation in the world.[1]

11. The representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations held the view that the loss of their ancestral socio-economic balance was one of the worst violations of their rights. It was also noted that the situation only began to be reversed during the last few decades thanks, in a significant proportion, to the United Nations. They went on to point out that the prospects of indigenous peoples seemed to be more hopeful in the new millennium, owing to the progress achieved within the framework of the United Nations.

12. Among the gains achieved in the furtherance of the rights of indigenous peoples, the following were mentioned: the establishment in 1982 of the Working Group on Indigenous Population, which drafted the declaration on the rights of indigenous populations, already approved by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and being examined at present by the Commission on Human Rights; the adoption in 1987 of the International Labour Organization Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples[2] considered to be the only international legal instrument in force which supports the rights of indigenous peoples; Chapter 6 of Agenda 21; and the signature in 1992 by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs from Latin America and the Caribbean of the Agreement Establishing the Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.

13. The Hearing requested the Organization to increase its work in this area, through the establishment of a permanent forum with a view to allowing greater participation by and visibility of indigenous peoples organizations.

14. The Hearing accorded particular relevance to the adoption of an integrated approach regarding civil and political rights, as well as the economic, social and cultural rights in all countries in the region, emphasizing the urgent need to ensure the realization of all rights. Along these lines, the Hearing asked the Organization to give particular attention to the impact of structural adjustment policies on the effective realization of economic, social and cultural rights. It was also pointed out that it was the duty of the Organization to assume leadership in advocating a just resolution to the foreign debt problem undermining the development prospects of poorer countries.

15. The Hearing took note of the significant evolution in the field of international human rights law and welcomed the adoption of that statute of the International Criminal Court. Particular reference was made to the innovations regarding the extension of criminal responsibility for the most serious violations of human rights to non-State actors and to individual criminal responsibility to persons acting on behalf of State or non-State actors.

16. While acknowledging that human rights can be violated by non-State actors, the Hearing reiterated the obligation of the State to ensure the protection of its citizenry, and urged Governments which had not done so, to ratify and enforce the international human rights instruments adopted, inter alia, within the framework of the United Nations.

17. Particular reference was made to the need for Governments of the ECLAC region which had not done so to ratify the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its Optional Protocol, and to accept the Committee's competence to receive claims made by individual citizens. Calls were also made for the ratification of the Convention of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples[2] and for the United Nations to assume a more active role in the efforts to promote the finalization of the declaration on the rights of indigenous populations.

[1] The United Nations opened for signature on 10 December 1999 the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

[2] As of 10 December 1999, 13 States had ratified/acceded to the Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (ILO Convention 169).

18. The Hearing called on the United Nations to take the lead in the furtherance of human rights in all its expressions: the first-generation civil and political rights, second-generation economic, social and cultural rights and third-generation developmental and environmental rights.

19. The Hearing considered that, to achieve those goals, the Organization must review and modify its processes and working methodologies and proposed that human rights be a cross-cutting activity of the United Nations in the ECLAC region. It was further suggested that, to ensure effective oversight of international human rights obligations, verification mechanisms should be developed at the national level.

20. The Hearing also underlined the need for all United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to internalize human rights in all programmatic activities. Furthermore, it was proposed that all the staff in the United Nations system should receive adequate human rights training, particularly with respect to gender equity.

21. Concerning the controversy which had arisen between the principle of State sovereignty and the universality of human rights, the Hearing welcomed the recent trend giving primacy to human rights over national sovereignty.

22. Participants reiterated the responsibility of citizens regarding the respect and effective enjoyment of human rights, as well as regarding the further development of new rights pertaining to, inter alia, the environment, a sustainable consumption pattern and, especially, the rights of migrant and/or seasonal workers.

23. A review of the recent establishment of a unit of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Colombia was proposed as an alternative to the traditional mechanisms, such as special rapporteurs, experts and treaty reporting bodies. The view was expressed that such an initiative, aimed at facilitating the provision of technical assistance and inter-agency coordination with respect to conditions prone to human rights abuses, had unfortunately not been as successful as expected. This was due in part to financial constraints but, above all, to the magnitude of the Colombian conflict. Nevertheless, it was considered that the chances for success of such an experience would be significantly increased if human rights dimensions were internalized in all activities of the United Nations in Colombia.

III. The role of the United Nations in conflict resolution and the internal peace processes in the next century

24. The Hearing noted that changes in the field of international relations as a result of the end of the cold war were affecting all regions in the world. Two aspects of particular importance were underscored: firstly, the evolution of trans-border armed conflict to intra-State conflicts and, secondly, the evolution of the concept of security from "national security" to the notion of "human security".

25. This new context and the inseparable links among democracy, human rights, development with social equity, and peace and security have generated serious difficulties for the multilateral system by placing the international community in a most difficult situation. This predicament was illustrated by the choice to be made between adherence to the principle of non-intervention in internal conflicts that clearly do not pose a threat to international peace and security, and to the principle of universal protection of human rights.

26. In the case of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Hearing pointed out that the region had traditionally been one of peaceful inter-State relations. In fact, the number of the inter-State wars within the region had been largely outnumbered by 19 military interventions by a power extraneous to the Latin American and the Caribbean region.

27. The Hearing underlined that, despite the negative record in terms of foreign interventions, Latin America and the Caribbean had produced positive experiences in the peaceful resolution of internal conflicts, through successful international initiatives generated from within the region with the support of the United Nations.

28. It was recalled that, during the mid-1980s, as a result of a regional effort to end the internal armed conflicts in Central America, known as the "Contadora Group Initiative", it had been possible to arrive at the "Procedure to establish a firm and lasting peace in Central America" under the so-called Esquipulas II Agreement. That agreement had set up a consultative and mediation mechanism which allowed, in the first

place, to promote and later, to guarantee the fulfilment of the commitment contracted by the States; and in a second stage to strengthen, at the explicit request of the warring parties, the presence of the United Nations as an impartial third party, in the peaceful resolution of the internal conflicts in El Salvador and Guatemala.

29. On the basis of these agreements pertaining to what the Hearing considered to be one of the Organization's most complex and successful interventions in peacemaking and peacekeeping, the Security Council established the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) in 1989, and the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) in 1991.

30. The Hearing pointed out that the establishment in 1994 of the United Nations Human Rights Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) by the General Assembly demonstrated that the Organization could best mediate or advance the peaceful resolution of intricate internal conflicts in Central America by promoting international cooperation and solidarity, as enshrined in the Charter, rather than through the competencies of the Security Council regarding the maintenance of peace and security.

31. The Hearing considered that a clear understanding of the underlying factors threatening the peace and security of countries in the region would significantly facilitate the timely prevention of conflicts. In this regard, it was recognized that the weakness of democratic and participatory processes, poverty and exclusion, the lack of consideration of indigenous communities, corruption and illegal drug trafficking were currently the most important factors threatening peace and security in the region.

32. With respect to the present debate over the participation of foreign Governments in the search for solutions to the Colombian conflict and the possible results of such a participation, the Hearing took the view that unilateral interventions, such as those undertaken in other theatres of conflict in other regions, would be very dangerous. It emphasized that any decision to intervene militarily taken outside the framework of the United Nations would be totally unacceptable. Nevertheless, the Hearing considered that the Organization could examine, at the highest political level, a direct contribution to the search for peaceful solutions to the Colombian conflict. In view of the increasing frequency and complexity of intra-State conflicts, a pilot participation by the Organization in the search for peaceful solutions to an internal and intricate conflict of such magnitude could shed light on the prospective roles the United Nations could play in the future.

33. The Hearing also stressed the need to carry out an in-depth reflection on so-called humanitarian reasons as arguments for armed intervention, as well as on the need to adopt appropriate procedures in peacemaking and peacekeeping operations to ensure compliance with international humanitarian and human rights law. It was underscored that, in the final analysis, security must be a common asset, that the security of some cannot imply the insecurity of others, and that the security of people was more important than so-called "national security".

34. Addressing the links between development and security, the Hearing underlined the contradiction between decreasing official development assistance resources, and increasing resources channelled to costly military peace-related operations.

35. The Hearing was convinced that the United Nations was the only international organization capable of facing the challenges to peace, but to effectively meet those challenges, a systemic reform of the Organization, particularly of the Security Council, was urgently required. Regarding the reform of the Security Council, the Hearing viewed the veto mechanism as undemocratic and anachronistic, and called for greater representativeness of the said Council through its enlargement to permanent members from all developing regions.

36. Finally, the Hearing expressed the hope that respect for human rights and the fight against poverty would be granted, in the next century, the same level of priority granted to decolonization and the fight against apartheid during the last half of the twentieth century.

IV. The role of the United Nations in the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development in the next century

37. The Hearing expressed the view that the Latin American and Caribbean region would close this millennium with dangerous social and economic deficits, which were most alarming in the

environmental field; the degradation of ecosystems was viewed as one of the major threats to humankind. The situation was even more alarming, since methodologies used to measure economic and social development usually did not take sufficiently into account, if at all, the costs related to the depletion of natural resources and environmental degradation.

38. On the basis of the above, the Hearing questioned the sustainability of the prevailing production and consumption patterns, considered to be irrational and wasteful. Likewise, the Hearing pointed out that the enormous disparities between rich and poor nations was undermining the sustainability of development, giving way on the one hand to a phenomenon of overpopulation, and, on the other hand, to a phenomenon of over-consumption, both at the expense of all humankind.

39. The Hearing underscored that, in the Latin America and Caribbean region, the structural link between poverty and environmental degradation was evident, as was the link between non-sustainable development and the increasing magnitude of the impact of natural disasters on the population. The combination of the necessary survival strategies of the poor, and the way in which countries in the region were inserted into the global economy, had produced alterations of ecosystems. Those had, in turn, generated devastating natural cataclysms entailing tragic human costs. As evidenced by the cases of the so-called "Hurricane Mitch" and the effects of the El Niño phenomenon, the rural and poorer segments of society were most severely affected.

40. The Hearing felt that the only possible positive effect of that kind of natural disaster had been its contribution to a growing awareness of the consequences to nature of today's production and consumption patterns, and how those patterns had eventually turned against mankind. In that sense, natural disasters had become a painful learning process for the region.

41. Regarding the close linkages between human rights and sustainable development, the Hearing pointed out that it was precisely in those geographical areas where the rights of indigenous peoples to their land were ill-defined, that natural resources were being more rapidly plundered or destroyed. Beyond ecological imbalances, that had grave and far-reaching consequences leading to the complete extinction of entire indigenous peoples.

42. The Hearing regretted the little importance granted to the lack of compliance with the declarations and conventions on sustainable development, such as those adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 3 to 14 June 1992. That situation stood in sharp contrast to the seriousness attached to the strict enforcement of international agreements in the economic and trade spheres. The Hearing requested an end to the double standard evidenced by the selective compliance with or enforcement of international obligations.

43. The Hearing expressed the view that, while globalization stimulated technological advances and significant positive changes in the lives of the population at-large, it posed new threats to, in particular, indigenous peoples owing to the development of large projects to exploit natural resources. In that regard, the Hearing underlined the readiness of indigenous peoples to contribute to an alliance for the defence of the most valuable asset of all humankind, namely, the environment. It concluded that indigenous peoples could greatly contribute to ecological preservation efforts through their ancestral knowledge and privileged relationship with the environment, which had been acknowledged at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

44. It was suggested that the role of the United Nations in that area should be to generate further conditions for the emergence of a new pattern of sustainable development in which the drive to dominate nature was substituted by the recognition of the interdependence between economy and ecology.

45. The Hearing called on the Organization to give particular attention to the mobilization of financial resources and transfer of technologies to make it feasible for developing economies to upgrade to clean production patterns. The energy sector was singled out as one that should receive priority attention.

46. The Hearing pointed out that one of the most important ethical challenges the United Nations and concerned specialized agencies must face was to ensure that technological development in the area of genetic engineering benefited agriculture and biodiversity and was used to promote sustainable development. It noted

that, whereas genetic research had been largely conducted by the public sector during the infancy of this science, genetic engineering had been sub-contracted to, or had been carried out lately by, private corporations operating in a largely unregulated framework conducive to abusive and dangerous experimentation and commercialization. The United Nations was called upon to assume an intellectual and moral leadership in developing regulatory frameworks for new technologies, such as genetic manipulations, which posed new and inescapable threats to mankind and humanity.

47. The Hearing also recommended that the Organization should reinforce its relationship with non-governmental organizations and overcome the donor-recipient model, to facilitate South-South exchanges and to increase the dissemination of successful programmes. In particular, it called for the establishment of research centres to promote the development of science and technology within developing regions and to promote South-South cooperation in that regard.

48. The United Nations was also called upon to promote dialogue among civil society, academia, business sectors and Governments, aimed at building consensus around the overriding need to adopt a sustainable approach to development. In that connection, and noting the responsibility of civil society in the dissemination of sustainable consumption patterns, reference was made to the project on Environmental Citizenship jointly implemented by Consumers International, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme.

V. Globalization and development with social equity: the role of the United Nations in the next millennium

49. The Hearing considered that the globalization of the world economy, as well as the technological and scientific developments on which the former rested, were inevitable processes. It was noted that, while the globalization process was fundamentally positive, there was a negative aspect in that the process was taking place at a time of political and economic hegemony. It was regarded as essential, therefore, to humanize the process, with a view to ensuring equitable distribution of benefits and limiting the marginalization of poorer economies and people affected by globalization.

50. As noted by previous panels, globalization was a multidimensional process impacting on all areas of human activities. Regarding human rights, the Hearing underscored that, while globalization created important prospects for the promotion and safeguard of civil and political rights, it rendered the advancement of economic, social and cultural rights increasingly more complex in view of growing international inequities.

51. At the same time that it welcomed the benefits derived from globalization, the Hearing drew attention to the risks to international peace and security posed by the consolidation of a unipolar international order taking place in concurrence with the globalization of the world's economy. The Hearing also underscored that the globalization process and its accompanying quest for increased competitiveness were posing a serious threat to sustainable development since they were accelerating the intensive and inordinate exploitation of the region's non-renewable natural resources.

52. In this context, the Hearing considered the United Nations to be in a privileged position to assume an intellectual leadership role with a view to ensuring that the benefits of economic globalization were shared in an equitable manner by all of the world's populations, and that its negative effects were mitigated.

53. Recalling the Organization's continuing role of awareness-raising and its proven capacity to develop and discuss complex ideas and frameworks up to maturity, considered by some to be its main contribution during its 50 years of existence, the Hearing stated that the United Nations was the only universal institution capable of addressing in a systematic way the effects of globalization.

54. The Hearing pointed out that there was a need to harness the global forces in the economy under a commensurate, global, regulatory framework. The latter, developed by the United Nations system over the past five decades, included economic and social rights as well as international labour standards. The implementation of these rights and attainment of these labour standards would mitigate the tension between globalization and social equity by ensuring, inter alia, that workers received their fair share for their output, and that exploitative child labour was stopped.

55. The Hearing called upon the United Nations system to play a key role in bringing together Governments, business organizations, trade unions and civil society organizations at large, to define jointly a conceptual platform to face the future tasks and make it possible for the twenty-first century to be the "century of people". That was the only way to ensure sufficient employment creation and to eradicate poverty, recognized to be the two main social challenges of the end of the twentieth century and the most difficult task to deal with in the twenty-first.

56. In that regard, the Hearing requested the Organization to involve social actors, not only at the implementation phase of programmes, but also at the level of policy-making organs, in order to produce a genuinely inclusive agenda. It also called on the United Nations to support and take advantage of the unprecedented wealth of experience accumulated by civil society networks during the last few years, which had contributed to the generation of a truly global citizenry.

57. Vis-à-vis the impact of technological progress on labour markets, which required the incorporation of new educational standards, the Hearing recommended that the United Nations should grant the highest priority to education and training through the promotion of networking among universities, research institutions, the private sector and social organizations as well as the promotion of South-South cooperation, particularly in the technical and scientific fields.

58. In that connection, the Hearing underlined that the United Nations had a twofold comparative advantage: firstly, its operational activities, field work and advocacy for development were built upon a solid basis, grounded in the Organization's analytical work; and secondly, it had a capacity to generate fresh approaches, to be a repository of the empirical knowledge accrued by its Member States, and to be a disseminator of experiences gained by those Member States.

59. Regarding trade policy, the Hearing pointed out that the international community could not be oblivious to the needs of a heterogeneous world. A solid and sustainable multilateral system must respond to the different objective conditions of countries, to their different stage of socio-economic development, and pay particular attention to the special circumstances affecting least developed countries. Henceforth, unconditional, all-out trade liberalization, which would not generate sufficient opportunities for the majority of developing countries, should be reconsidered against the compelling need to ensure fairness in the global trading architecture.

60. The Hearing acknowledged with appreciation the work carried out both at the Secretariat and intergovernmental levels with respect to the globalization of the financial sphere. However, it was pointed out that, although the consensus-building process was complex and time-consuming, developing countries should persist in their efforts to reform the international financial system. The current situation, in which a small group of countries monopolized decision-making in that field must be drastically changed. The Hearing concluded that it was primordial to introduce more pragmatism and humanism in the existing mechanisms in international trade and finance, in order to steer the globalization process towards the goal of making the twenty-first century the "century of people".

Annex I

Hearing for the region of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, held in preparation for the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations

Programme of work

Wednesday, 1 September 1999

9-9.30 a.m.	Registration	
9.30-10 a.m.	Opening session:	
	Juan Gabriel Valdés, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chile	
	Moncef Khane, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary-General and Coordinator of Preparations for the Millennium Assembly, Executive Office of the Secretary-General	
	José Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary, ECLAC	
10-11.20 a.m.	First round table: the role of the United Nations in the protection and promotion of human rights in the next century	
	Chair:	Ronalth Ochaeta, Interamerican Institute for Human Rights
	Panellists:	Luis Demetrio Valentini, Catholic Bishop of Jales, São Paulo, Brazil;
		Susana Chiarotti, Latin American Committee for the Defence of Women Rights (CLADEM); and
		María Emma Mejía, Member of the National Commission for Peace and Reconciliation of Colombia
	Rapporteur:	Simeon Simpson, Chairman, Caribbean Human Rights Network
11.35 a.m.-1 p.m.	General debate first round table	
2.30-4 p.m.	Second round table: the role of the United Nations in conflict resolution and internal peace processes in the next century	
	Chair:	Miguel de la Madrid, former President of Mexico, General Director of Fondo de Cultura Económica publishing house
	Panellists:	Dante Caputo, former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina;
		Ana María Romero de Campero, Ombudswoman of Bolivia; and

		Augusto Ramírez Ocampo, Commission of National Reconciliation of Colombia
	Rapporteur:	Carlos Contreras, Executive Secretary, South American Commission for Peace and Security
4.15-6 p.m.	General debate second round table	

Thursday, 2 September 1999

9.30-11 a.m.	Third round table: the role of the United Nations in the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development in the next century	
	Chair:	Ramiro Tellez, Central American Association of Peasant Organizations for Cooperation and Development (ASOCODE)
	Panellists:	María José Troya, Consumers International;
		Donald Rojas, Member of the Board of the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean;
		Jose Luis Castro, Iberoamerican Youth Network for the Environment; and
		Jeanne Robinson, Executive Director ICWI Group Foundation, Jamaica
	Rapporteur:	Eugenio Balarí, Men and Nature Foundation, Cuba
11.15 a.m.-1 p.m.	General debate third round table	
2.30-4.15 p.m.	Fourth round table: globalization and development with social equity: the role of the United Nations in the next century	
	Chair:	Juan Somavia, General Director of the International Labour Office (ILO), former President of the Preparatory Committee of the World Summit for Social Development
	Panellists:	Luis Anderson, Secretary-General of the Interamerican Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT);
		Plinio De Arruba Sampaio, Former Federal Deputy, Brazil;
		Horacio Piva, President of the Federation of Industrialists of São Paulo, Brazil; and
		Mr. Gert Rosenthal, Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations, former Executive Secretary of ECLAC

	Rapporteur: Alister McIntyre, Chief Technical Adviser, Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery
4.30-6.15 p.m.	General debate fourth round table
6.30-6.50 p.m.	Presentation of the summary of the debates: Ms. Virginia Vargas, former President of the Beijing NGOs Forum
6.50-7.10 p.m.	Conclusions: José Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary, ECLAC

Annex II

List of panellists and participants

Hearing for the region of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, held in preparation for the Millennium Assembly of the United Nations Santiago, 1 and 2 September 1999

A. Members of the Commission

Argentina

Patricia Salomone, Counsellor, Embassy of Argentina in Chile
Alejandro Verdier, Embassy Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Barbados

Heidi Jones, Foreign Service Officer II, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Brazil

Joao Augusto de Medicis, Ambassador of Brazil to Chile
Carlos Luis Coutinho-Perez, Second Secretary, Embassy of Brazil in Chile

Canada

Lawrence Lederman, Ambassador of Canada to Chile
Sylvie Bédard, Second Secretary, Embassy of Canada in Chile

Chile

Uldaricio Figueroa, Director for Multilateral Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Luis Marcó, Chief, Department of International Analysis, Ministry of the Interior
Iván Witker, Department of International Analysis, Ministry of the Interior
David Eduardo Escanilla, Biochemist, Institute of Public Health

Colombia

Antonio González, Minister Counsellor, Embassy of Colombia in Chile
Horacio Ayala, Consul-General of Colombia in Chile

Costa Rica

Ximena Soler Legarreta, Ambassador of Costa Rica to Chile
Wagner Obando, Counsellor of the Embassy of Costa Rica in Chile
Tatiana Salgado Loaiza, Consultant for the Office of the First Vice-President of Costa Rica

Cuba

Aramis Fuentes, Ambassador of Cuba to Chile
María del Carmen Herrera, Official of the Directorate of Multilateral Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ecuador
Jaime Marchán, Ambassador of Ecuador to Chile
Leonardo Carrión, Minister of the Embassy of Ecuador in Chile

El Salvador
Hugo Roberto Carrillo, Ambassador of El Salvador to Chile

Spain
Juan Manuel Egea Ibáñez, Ambassador of Spain to Chile

United States of America
Christopher McElvein, economist, Embassy of the United States of America in Chile

France
Jeanne Texier, First Counsellor, Embassy of France in Chile

Guatemala
Carlos Ramiro Santiago Morales, Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Embassy of Guatemala in Chile

Haiti
Guy Pierre André, Ambassador of Haiti to Chile

Honduras
Eduardo Kawas Gattas, Ambassador of Honduras to Chile
Sergio Suazo Rubi, Counsellor, Embassy of Honduras in Chile

Italy
Francesco de Nitto, Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Embassy of Italy in Chile

Mexico
Rosario Graham, Coordinator of Social Organizations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Francisco Valdés, Second Secretary for Economic Affairs, Embassy of Mexico in Chile

Nicaragua
Silvio Avilez Gallo, Ambassador of Nicaragua to Chile

Netherlands
Menno Lenstra, Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Embassy of the Netherlands in Chile

Panama
Bruno Garisto, Ambassador of Panama to Chile

Paraguay
Carlos Mateo Balmelli, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Paraguay
Carlos Villagra, Ambassador of Paraguay to Chile
José María Ibáñez, Cultural Attaché, Embassy of Paraguay in Chile

Peru
José Urrutia, Diplomat, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

United Kingdom
Alex Parsons, Political Attaché, Embassy of the United Kingdom in Chile

Dominican Republic
Alejandro González Pons, Ambassador of the Dominican Republic to Chile

Venezuela
Alberto Muller Rojas, Ambassador of Venezuela to Chile
Gilberto Jaimes, Political Affairs Attaché

B. Panellists

Opening session

Juan Gabriel Valdés, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Chile
Moncef Khane, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary-General and Coordinator of Preparations for the Millennium Assembly, Executive Office of the Secretary-General
José Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary of ECLAC, United Nations

First round table

The role of the United Nations in the protection and promotion of human rights in the next century

Ronalth Ochaeta, Program for the Strengthening of Civil Society Organizations, Inter-American Institute of Human Rights
Luiz Demetrio Valentini, Bishop of the Diocese of Jales, President of Caritas, Sao Paulo, Brazil
Susana Chiarotti, Regional Coordinator of the Latin American and Caribbean Committee for the Defence of Women's Rights
María Emma Mejía, Director of the Instituto del Pensamiento Liberal (Institute of Liberal Thought) of Colombia
José Vargas, Director, Consumers International Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
Simeon Sampson, Chairman, Caribbean Human Rights Network

Second round table

The role of the United Nations in dispute settlement and internal pacification processes in the next century

Miguel de la Madrid, former President of Mexico, General Director of the Fondo de Cultura Económica publishing house
Augusto Ramírez Ocampo, attorney and economist, National Peace Commission
Ana María Romero de Campero, Ombudsman of Bolivia

Carlos Contreras, Executive Secretary, South American Commission for Peace, Regional Security and Democracy

Third round table

The role of the United Nations in protecting the environment and promoting sustainable development in the next century

Ramiro Téllez, Executive Secretary, Asociación de Organizaciones Campesinas Centroamericanas para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo (Association of Central American Small Farmers for Cooperation and Development)
María José Troya, Director, Tribuna Ecuatoriana de Consumidores y Usuarios (Ecuadorian Platform for Consumers and Users)
Donald Rojas, Fund for the Development of the Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean
José Luis Castro, Alianza Ambiental Juvenil de las Américas (Environmental Youth Alliance of the Americas)
Jeanne Robinson, Executive Director, Insurance Company of the West Indies (ICWI) Group Foundation, Jamaica
Eugenio Rodríguez Balarí, Fundación Antonio Núñez Jiménez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre (Antonio Núñez Jiménez Foundation for Nature and Man), Cuba

Fourth round table

Globalization and development with social equity: the role of the United Nations in the next century

Juan Somavía, Director-General of the International Labour Organization (ILO)
Plinio Sampaio, Director of "Correio da Cidadania", Brazil
Luis Anderson, General Secretary of the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers
Horacio Piva, President of the Federation of Industries of Sao Paulo, Brazil
Gert Rosenthal, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations, former Executive Secretary of ECLAC, United Nations
Alister McIntyre, Chief Technical Adviser, Regional Negotiating Machinery

Presentation of conclusions

Virginia Vargas, Centro Flora Tristán, Peru

C. Non-governmental organizations

International

International Cooperative Alliance
Guillermo Barquero, Conference Coordinator

Agencia Latinoamericana de Información (Latin American Information Agency)
Irene León, Director, Women's Programme, Ecuador

Young Men's Christian Association
Julio Orellana, General Secretary

International Association of Educators for World Peace
María Serrana Castro Mendizábal, National Representative, Uruguay

Association of Universities: Montevideo Group
Joao Feder
María Angélica Marcó, Academic Secretary, Universidad Nacional de Entre Ríos
María Margarita Hraste, Assistant Secretary for Academic Affairs
Karina Batthyany, Uruguay

B'nai B'rith
Israela Rosenblum, architect

Business and Professional Women International
Susana Reich, Permanent Representative to ECLAC

Caribbean Association for Feminist Research and Action
Jacqueline Burgess, Administrative Officer, Trinidad and Tobago

Caribbean Citizens' Agenda Network
Hollis Charles, Representative/Consultant

Latin American Central Confederation of Workers
Osvaldo Herbach, Executive Committee
Enrique Aravena, First Vice-President
Sergio Soto
Pedro Robles

Andean Commission of Jurists
Denise Ledgard, Coordinator of the Programme on Security and Drug Control Policy

Comisión Jurídica para el Autodesarrollo de los Pueblos Originarios Andinos (Legal Commission for the Self-Development of the Indigenous Peoples of the Andes)
Tomás Alarcón, attorney
Gladys Vásquez Poma, Representative

Intertribal Committee
Marcos Terena, Coordinator for Indigenous Rights

South American Commission for Peace, Regional Security and Democracy
Luis Marcó
José Luis Paine
Iván Witker

Baha'i International Community
Alejandro Reid
Elena Velásquez

International Council on Social Welfare
María Da Penha Silva Franco, President of the Council

Latin American Council of Churches
Shannon Cadena Cruz, Assistant Secretary-General

World Council of Indigenous Peoples
Rogelio Guanuco, Executive Member and President of the Asociación Indígena de la República Argentina (Indigenous Association of the Argentine Republic)

Consumers International
José Vargas, Regional Director for Latin America
Juan Trímboli
Stefan Larenas
Antonino Serra
Claudio Venegas, Chairman of the Board of Directors
Ronald Wilson, Project Officer

Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era
Sheila Stuart, Coordinator, Caribbean Human Rights Network

Enlace Sur-Sur (South-South Liaison)
Luciano Cerrato, Regional Facilitator for Central America

Fund for the Americas
Jorge Osorio, Executive Secretary

Latin American Youth Forum
Patricio Castillo, International Relations

Greenpeace International
Eduardo Sanhueza

Civil Initiative for Central American Integration
Alba Palacios, Executive Director, Unión de Productores Asociados de Nicaragua (Union of Associated Producers of Nicaragua)

Inter Press Service
Gustavo González, Director, Correspondent

Isis International
María Soledad Weinstein, Coordinator
Ximena Charnes, Coordinator
Ana María Portugal, journalist
Isabel Duque, Programme Coordinator

Maryknoll Sisters
Hellen Carpenter
Samuel Stanton

World Movement of Mothers
Elizabeth Bunster, President, Chilean branch
Catalina Herrera
Pilar Escudero
Paulina Johnson

International Kolping Society
Ramón Zapata Espinoza
Ibar Huerta Álvarez, Regional Coordinator
Jorge Rickemberg, Administrative Chief of Finance
Hugo Cortés, Publications
Ricardo Reyes, Chief of Personnel

Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network
María Isabel Matamala
Deborah Meacham, Editor of English-Language Publications

Red Thread Women's Development Programme
Vanda Radzik, Coordinator, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Gender Equity Fund: Guyana

Union of Latin American Universities
Pablo Ruiz Nápoles, Executive Secretary of the Consortium of Latin American Postgraduate and Research Institutions

Universidad Brahma Kumaris
Angélica Fanjul, Director for Chile

University for Peace
Ramón Antonio Gutiérrez

World Vision International
Tatiana Benavides, National Director
Elida Ramírez, Director of Operations
Emeli Bustamante

Women's International Zionist Organization
Juana Wechsler
Estela Karp
Agnes Oliver
Hanna Winstock

National

Acción
Michel Bourguignat

Alianza Chilena por un Comercio Justo y Responsable (Chilean Alliance for Fair and Responsible Trade)
Coral Pey
Martín Pascual

Asociación de Abogados Matilde Troup (Matilde Troup Attorneys' Association)
Mariela González
Roxana Barrera

Asociación Chilena Pro Naciones Unidas (Chilean Association for the United Nations)
Osvaldo Torres
Francis Valverde, Executive Secretary
M. Cecilia Jaramillo, Public Relations

Asociación Cubana de las Naciones Unidas (Cuban Association for the United Nations)
Eduardo Delgado, General Director

Asociación de Guías y Scouts de Chile (Guide and Scout Association of Chile)
Daniel Oyarzún
Ana Lorena Mora, Coordinator of Institutional Relations
Alexis Eduardo Letelier

Asociación de Notarios (Notaries' Association)
Elena Torres, President of the Asociación de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales (Association of Non-Governmental Organizations)
María Angélica Muñoz

Asociación de Protección de la Familia (Association for the Protection of the Family)
Mercedes Taborga, economist

Asociación Pro Naciones Unidas de Argentina (Argentine Association for the United Nations)
Lucía Alberti

Norwegian People's Aid
María Verónica Bastías, Representative for South America

Caritas Chile
Graciela González, Head of the Department of Ageing and the Elderly — Nutrition

Centro de Negocios de Costa Rica (Business Centre of Costa Rica)
Marco Aurelio Zúñiga

Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Haiti
Olivier Nadal, President

Comité Nacional Pro Defensa de la Fauna y Flora (National Committee in Defence of Fauna and Flora)
Miguel Stutzin
Jenta Jofré

Comité Pro Defensa de los Derechos Juveniles (Committee for the Defence of the Rights of Youth)
Gabriel Pozo, President
Alejandro Gutiérrez

Comité Chileno de Servicio Social (Chilean Social Service Committee)
Lilian Ross, President of the Chilean Committee
José Peralta, General Secretary
Magdalena Miralles, Treasurer

Coordinadora Latinoamericana de Organizaciones del Campo (Latin American Coordinator for Rural Organizations)
Francisca Rodríguez, Coordinator
Alicia Muñoz

Centro para la Atención al Adolescente Drogadicto (Centre for the Treatment of Teenage Drug Addicts)
Paula Peláez, physician, surgeon
Ana María Molina
Marisol Lazo, volunteer
Gloria Anadón, teacher, counsellor

Corporación de Desarrollo de la Mujer — La Morada (Association for the Development of Women)
Verónica Matus, Executive Director

Corporación Participa
Laura Vásquez Novoa, Chairman of the Board of Directors

Fundación de Ayuda Social de las Iglesias Cristianas (Christian Churches Foundation for Social Assistance)
Claudio González, Executive Secretary

Federación de Mujeres de Negocios y Profesionales (Federation of Business and Professional Women)
Miryam Decap
María Angélica Muñoz, Accountant, Auditor

Fempress: Red de Comunicación Alternativa de la Mujer (Alternative Communications Network for Women)
Viviana Erazo, Deputy Director

Finanzas Internacionales y Nacionales para la Mujer (International and National Financing for Women)
María Isabel Infante
Nancy Sánchez

Fundación Archivos Vicaría de la Solidaridad (Vicaría de la Solidaridad Archives Foundation)
Carmen Garretón, Executive Secretary

Centro de Promoción Ecuménica y Social Colombia (Colombian Centre for Ecumenical and Social Advancement)
Rafael Marroquín, Coordinator, Youth Defence Office

Fundación de Ayuda Social de las Iglesias Cristianas (Christian Churches Foundation for Social Assistance)
Claudio González
Teresa Gómez Meier

Fundación Ideas
Carmen Canales
Mario González

Fundación Pro Patrimonio Nacional y Valores Costarricense (Costa Rican Foundation for the National Heritage and Values)
Marco Zúñiga, Director

Fundación Proyecto de Paz Mundial (World Peace Project Foundation)
Marco Guzmán, President

Fundación San Pablo
María Eugenia Pino, Director of Development

Instituto Chileno de Educación Cooperativa (Chilean Cooperative Education Institute)
Sergio Alarcón, Chairman, Development and Strategy Committee

Iniciativas para la Democracia, Educación y Acción Social (Initiatives for Democracy, Education and Social Action)
Francisco Estévez
Carmen Canales
Mario González

Instituto de Ecología Política (Institute of Political Ecology)
Manuel Baquedano, President
Dante Donoso, researcher on the issue of globalization

Instituto de la Mujer (Women's Institute)
Ximena Zavala, Assistant Director
Consuelo Silva, researcher, economist

Instituto de Rehabilitación (Rehabilitation Institute)
Sandra Perroni, Coordinator of Extension Programmes

Liga Chilena de la Lactancia Materna (Chilean Breastfeeding League)
Graziana de Bozzo, Executive Secretary
Victoria Saldivia
Carlos Morales

Academic centres

Association of Caribbean Economists
Keith Nurse

Caribbean Policy Development Center
Christopher Sinckler, Executive Coordinator

Consejo de Educación de Adultos (Adult Education Council)
Carlos Zarco, General Secretary

Centro Regional de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales (Regional Centre for Economic and Social Research)
Ricardo Diego Ferreyra, Director of Research

Instituto Brasileiro de Análises Sociais e Econômicas (Brazilian Institute for Social and Economic Analysis)
Candido Grzybowski, Director

Instituto del Tercer Mundo (Third World Institute), Uruguay
Patricia Garcé, Executive Secretary

International organizations

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Thierry Lemaresquier, Resident Representative
Sylvia Broder, Chief Programme Officer

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Mario Ferrari, Area Representative

International Labour Organization (ILO)
Víctor Tokman, Regional Director
Alfredo H. Conte-Grand

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Gustavo Gordillo de Anda, Regional Director
Germán Rojas

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Ricardo Hevia, Consultant

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)
Dr. Ana Cristina Nogueira, Representative
Ms. Susan Thollaug

Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO)
Francisco Rojas, Director

Secretariat

José Antonio Ocampo, Executive Secretary, ECLAC
Ernesto Ottone, Secretary of the Commission, ECLAC
Moncef Khane, Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary-General and Coordinator of Preparations for the Millennium Assembly, Executive Office of the Secretary-General
Gerardo Mendoza, Office of the Secretary of the Commission, ECLAC
Luis Yáñez, Office of the Secretary of the Commission, ECLAC